

1992.³³ The minutes of that meeting reflect a detailed discussion of such matters as whether the Hudson City Council and local community residents supported the initiative, whether the Governor of Wisconsin would approve the proposal, and how long the process for petitioning to put the land into trust would actually take. At the end of the discussion, it was decided that MIGA would refrain, for the moment, from taking any position. One attendee's notes reflect that the membership wanted to oppose the St. Croix proposal at that time, but decided to wait until they could discuss the issue with Wisconsin tribes. According to MIGA minutes, MIGA also may have refrained initially out of reluctance to interfere with another tribe's sovereign decisions.

In October 1992, MIGA did take a public position. A lengthy discussion of the St. Croix Tribe's proposal occurred at an Oct. 15 meeting, after which the MIGA membership voted to approve a resolution formally opposing the St. Croix's efforts. Specifically, MIGA passed Resolution No. 3-92, which opposed "any attempt by the State of Wisconsin, or others, to operate a tribal gaming facility off reservation at the Hudson Wisconsin Dog Track site."³⁴ The resolution was considered by all 11 tribes and passed by a vote of 10 to none, with one abstention.

MIGA Resolution No. 3-92 was drafted by Kurt BlueDog, a Minnesota attorney who at that time represented the Upper Sioux, Shakopee and Prairie Island tribes, and Franklin Ducheneaux, MIGA's Washington lobbyist. The resolution invoked Section 20(b)(1)(A) of the

³³This is the first reference to the Hudson casino proposal that appears in MIGA's minutes.

³⁴MIGA Resolution No. 3-92, Oct. 15, 1992.